Unit 8: Global Issues/Developments in Asia, Africa, and Latin America

> AIM 8.2: How did India and **Southeast Asian nations** gain independence? **DO NOW: Read the primary source.** Answer the questions in the space provided.

Passive resistance is a method of securing rights by personal suffering; it is the reverse of resistance by arms. When I refuse to do a thing that is repugnant to my conscience, I use soul-force. For instance, the government of the day has passed a law which is applicable to me: I do not like it. If, by using violence, I force the government to repeal the law, I am employing what may be termed body-force. If I do not obey the law and accept the penalty for its breach, I use soul-force. It involves sacrifice of self.

- GANDHI Chapter XVII, Hind Swaraj

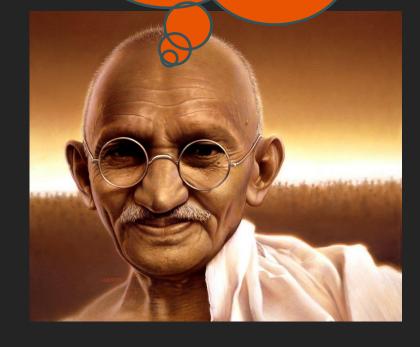
The conviction has been growing upon me, that things of fundamental importance to the people are not secured by reason alone, but have to be purchased with their suffering. ... Suffering is infinitely more powerful than the law of the jungle for converting the opponent and opening his ears, which are otherwise shut, to the voice of reason. Nobody has probably drawn up more petitions or espoused more forlorn causes than I, and I have come to this fundamental conclusion that, if you want something really important to be done, you must not merely satisfy the reason, you must move the heart also. The appeal of reason is more to the head, but the penetration of the heart comes from suffering. It opens up the inner understanding in man. Suffering is the badge of the human race, not the sword." - GANDHI (Young India 5/11/1931)

Who Do You Agree With?

"Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." - Mao Zedong "Victory attained by violence is tantamount (equal) to a defeat, for it is momentary." – Mohandas K. Gandhi



OR



Two Nationalist Movements Indian National Congress (1885)



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.



THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

Two Nationalist MovementsMuslim League (1906)



Two Nationalist MovementsMuslim League (1906)

Discuss idea of separate Muslim country

World War I (1914-1918)



World War I (1914-1918)

Over 1 million fight
Promised independence
Very few reforms made



Rowlatt Act (1919)

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BLACK BILL NO. I "PASSED."

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Rowlatt Act (1919)

Protesters can get 2 yrs. jail; no trial

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Gandhi (1982) Academy Awards: -Best Picture -Best Director -Best Actor

A WORLD EVENT

It took one remarkable man to defeat the British Empire and free a nation of 350 million people. It seal was freedom for India. His strikely was peace. The wapercase his humanity

GANDHI

And the owner of the owner owne

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH'S FILM "GANDHI" CONDICT MEMORY TOWARD TO A DURY OFFICE TOTAL STREET MARTIN SHITT Same HEN KINGSLEY - To Manuar

services and have reported the antipat and states and store

COMING SOON

Clip #1 - Questions

- 1. What happened?
- 2. What do you notice about the soldiers?
- 3. Does this remind you of any other similar events have we studied this year?

Amritsar Massacre (1919)

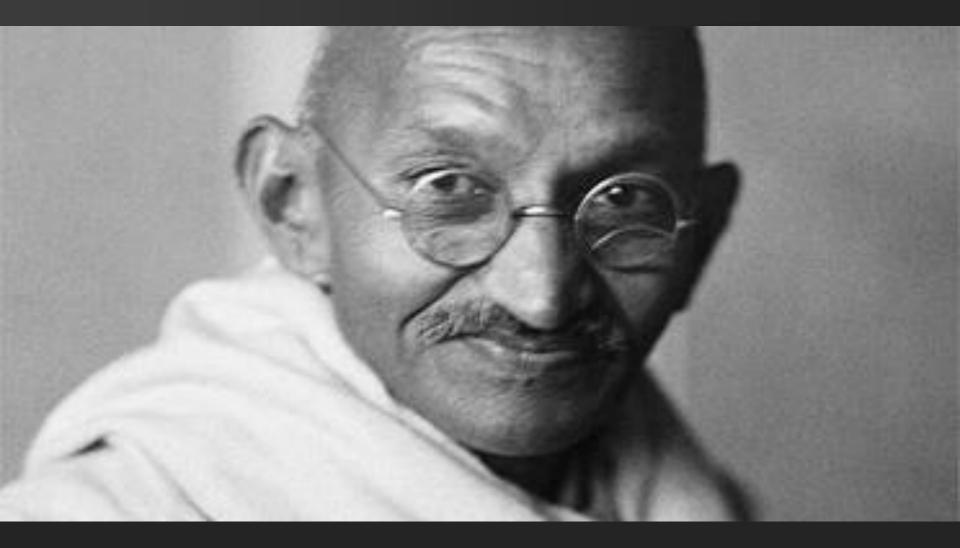
Amritsar Massacre (1919)

Soldiers fire on protesters
 379 dead, 1000+ injured
 Nationalism [^]





Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi



Mohandas (Mahatma) Gandhi

Leader of INC ('21) Goals: -Independence -End poverty, caste system, relig. conflict Method: -Nonviolent civil disobedience (refusal to obey unjust laws)

Boycotts of British Goods



Homespun Movement

Boycott of Br. cloth; hurts profits



Clip #2 - Questions

 What were Gandhi and his followers protesting against?
 How did they protest?

Salt March (1930)



Salt March (1930)

240-mile walk to make salt

Clip #3 - Questions

- 1. What were Gandhi's followers trying to accomplish?
- 2. Was it successful?
- 3. Could you be one of the protesters?
- 4. Could you be one of the soldiers?

Salt March (1930)

240 mile walk to make salt
 Try to close salt works
 Worldwide support \; nationalism \

Govt. of India Act (1935)



Govt. of India Act (1935)

Some local self-govt.Not full independence

World War II



World War II

2.5 mill. soldiers After, Br. offers independence

Q: Why were British leaders finally ready to give India independence after WWII?

Answers:

Economic reasons
 Indian nationalist movement
 Changing attitudes about imperialism & race

Calcutta Riots (1946)



Calcutta Riots ('46)

Hindus v. Muslims
5,000 dead; 15,000 injured
Other cities too...

Partition: India & Pakistan (1947)



Indian Independence (Aug. 15, 1947)

Largest Democracy!

he World's

After Partition

 Millions relocate
 War over Kashmir ('47)

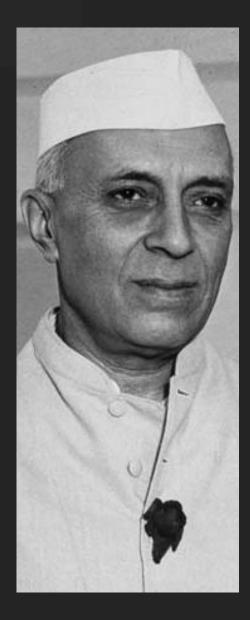


Gandhi Assassinated (1948)



Jawaharlal Nehru (1948-1964)

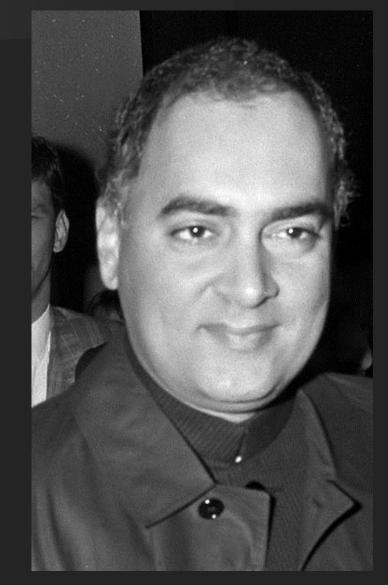
Outlawed caste system Helped women/poor Non-Aligned Movement Mixed economy Industrialization Cultural & relig. conflicts - Ex. (Sikhs, Tamils)



Indira Gandhi (1966-1977; 1980-1984)

Rajiv Gandhi (1984-1989)





Indira Gandhi Rajiv Gandhi (1966-1977; 1980-1984) (1984-1989)

Nehru's daughter & grandson. **Both assassinated** while in office.

First "Untouchable" President: K. R. Narayanan (1997-2002)



India's Economic Growth



World's 2nd Fastest Growing Economy

7.7% annual growth over last 10 yrs.